Pants-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for s wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Our Duty to Cuba-A Reminder.

The letter of Rear Admiral Sampson, printed on this page of THE SUN, and the pathetic appeal which accompanies it, will recall to the American people both the urgency and the magnitude of a duty which had become to some extent obscured by the smoke clouds of war.

The writer of the letter which the Admiral transmits is Gen. José MIGUEL GOMES, a brave officer and a trustworthy man.

The final and formal surrender of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba will not occur until Jan. 1, 1899. But the moral responsibility of our people for the alleviation of such distress in the island as American charity can now reach and alleviate is in full force at the present time.

We went to war in order to make life tolerable for these poor victims of Spain's misrule. Destitution and death have got ahead of the liberty which our flag carries to the island. The appalling conditions that existed before the blockade have been in many respects intensified during the months that have elapsed since Senator Proctor's report of his personal observations first awakened the conscience of this country. The testimony of Gen. Gomez and of Admiral Sampson as to the needs of the starving Cubans to-day will stir the national conscience again to the immediate consideration of practical means of relief. It is not a task which the heart of this nation will repel or postpone.

Liberty the Cubans now have; what we must send them next, and in full measure, is food for the starving, clothing for the naked, medicine for the sick.

Arbitrators Dewey and Merritt.

The proposal of Spain to submit to arbitration the plain meaning of the protocol which her representative signed at Washington as a preliminary to peace, is the last expedient of a policy of delay inspired by the hope of more pesetas than she will get from our pocketbook.

The question of Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines is not to be settled at Paris. It was settled several months ago, half way around the globe, by Admiral Dewey and Gen. MERRITT and the men under them. Spain submitted that question to arbitra-

tion when she went to war with us; and the guns of our navy and army adjudged it. That arbitration is final.

The Joint Commission at Washington.

The reassembling of the Joint High Commission in this country after its prolonged Quebec sessions doubtless marks the final stage of its deliberations. Lord Herschell. its Chairman, whose other duties must soon call him elsewhere, recently expressed the opinion that its report would be ready at the approaching meeting of Congress, of the Minister for the Colonies to obey the which body, by the way, a majority of our representatives on the commission are members. Yet to prepare its report will be

Something like a dozen subjects are to be reported on, and all are of much consequence. To begin with, there is the Behring Sea sealing dispute, out of which the commission originated. Then there are two other fishery questions, those of the Atlantic coast and the Great Lakes and other inland waters between Canada and our country. There are also two boundary controversies, the main one being in Alaska and the other in the Hunter's Island region between Ontario and Minnesota. Then come the great railway and other transit problems, with the present bonding privileges as a leading feature, and with sea, river and canal transportation between the two countries also to be considered. The allen labor laws of the two countries, regularly discussed when an immigration bill comes up in Congress, and the mining rights of foreigners, form another brace of topics to be disposed of. The revision of the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 concerning the naval force on the lakes is less important, but is on the programme, and so is the revision of rules for following, capturing and taking across the border persons charged with offences. And towering above all, it may seem, is the question of trade reciprocity.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Joint High Commission has a good deal of work cut out for it, and some doubts are expressed as to whether it will report before the December session of Congress. Still, the Quebec sessions began as far back as August, and the very multiplicity of subjects may be a help, if turned to account in bargaining. It has been suggested that the commission would hardly have taken so long a vacation before reassembling at Washington if it had not already reached a tolerably clear idea of what could be settled and what could not, and of the general principles of settlement, leaving sub-committees to work out details.

To Illustrate the character of the subjects under consideration, we may cite the fisheries, apart from Behring Sea sealing. This question is more than a century old, and includes the topics of the purchase of bait and of supplies by our fishermen in Canadian ports; the transshipment of fish there; the marine league limit; the license system for supplies and other privileges now established by Canada; the desire of Newfoundland to exchange a grant of such privileges by her for free entrance of fish and fish products in our ports as arranged by the Bond-Blaine agreement of 1891, which the Dominion objected to and Great Britain would not allow. Perhaps, indirectly, even the "French shore" question may come in. The subject deals with sea products which have aggregated hundreds of millions of dollars in the past. And in addition there is the question of the preservation of fish in lake and river

waters, under mutual regulations for closed

seasons, restocking and preventing the pollution of waters, as recommended by the joint commission of six years ago.

And yet even this fishery question may be less intricate and difficult to solve than that of trade reciprocity, with its many ramifications. It will not be surprising to find the commission reporting agreement on some subjects and not on others.

Some Hope for Dreyfus Now.

night indicates that the anti-revisionists won but a barren victory when they overthrew the Brisson Cabinet. The present Ministry is far stronger than was its predeessor, being composed of Moderates and Radicals in nearly equal proportions, and being thus far supported by a great majority of the Chamber. With few exceptions the whole body of Republicans seem resolved that the chiefs of the army shall not place themselves above the law; and there is already abundant evidence that the new Premier, M. Durux, is, next to M. CONSTANS, the last man likely to connive at an attempt to subordinate the civil to the military power. He has set his face against any kind of interference with the machinery of justice, which was irrevocably put in motion when the friends of DREY-FUS were permitted to appeal from the sentence of the court-martial to the Court of Cassation.

The investigation which the highest civil tribunal in France is now conducting is, for all practical purposes, an entirely new trial of Capt. ALPRED DREYFUS on the charge of a treasonable betrayal of military secrets. The Court of Cassation is proceeding precisely as the original court-martial should have proceeded: that is to say, after requiring the production of every scrap of evidence on which the sentence was based, it has announced that all such alleged proofs of guilt shall be submitted to the counsel for the accused in order that he may have an opportunity of studying such evidence and refuting it.

This principle, which in France no less than in England and the United States lies at the root of criminal jurisprudence, so far as the final trial of an accused person is concerned, is fearlessly asserted by the Court of Cassation, in spite of the specious plea put forward by certain military chiefs that the disclosure of the secret documents in the Dreyfus case, thus far withheld, would be prejudicial to the nation's interest. The inference meant to be conveyed, and, for a time, widely adopted, was that the divulgation of the papers would cause so intense a friction between France and one or another of the great powers, that war could not be averted. No faith is now reposed in this assumption, for the reason that all of the great Continental powers, to wit, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, have indignantly disavowed any knowledge of DREYFUS, and have not scrupled to permit the expression by semiofficial newspapers of the opinion that the sentence passed on him should be revised. The true reason for withholding the papers will probably be patent enough when they shall have been laid before a tribunal composed of veteran jurists, and shall have been subjected to a searching scrutiny at the hands of the counsel for the accused. Those who imagined that the Court of

Cassation could be intimidated by popular clamor or that pressure would be put on the tribunal by the new Ministry are by this time disillusionized. A single incident has sufficed to show that both expectations were unfounded. The Court, determining that its full duty to the accused should be done, informed the Minister for the Colonies that Dreyfus must be told that revision proceedings had been begun and that he should prepare his defence. Thereupon M. CAVAIGNAC, who, when Minister for War, distinguished himself by bringing forward as the principal proof of DREYFUS's guilt the letter afterward acknowledged by Col. HENRY to be a forgery, is said to have urged the Premier not to allow order of the Court. If this astonishing report be true, we can understand why the anti-revisioniste assumed that they would be able to block the machinery of justice. and we can measure the deplorable extent to which some French public men, who once had before them a bright future,

have lost respect for equity. One thing seems certain, namely, that the trial of DREYFUS which is now proceeding will be an altogether fair one, and that, whatever be the Court's decision, it will be accepted by all, except a few rabid anti-Semitics and the real authors of the crime for which DREYFUS was made a scapegoat.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, which has no love for the radical principles of the new Democratic party, lashes itself into fury against the Democratic auxiliaries and calls peremptorily for their dismissal:

"All attempts at federations and fusions mean defeat with dishonor. That nest of museum freaks should be broken up; Socialist COIN HARVET and his 'panhandling' scheme; Protective-Tariff-Bilver-Republican Teller: Populist Ocals Platform Sub-Treasury-or-Something Equally As-Good Aller, who has been repudiated by his own whiskered Bedlamites: Anarchist ALTGELD, who preaches free silver while holding his tenants to gold payments, and the rest of the ill-favored exotics, should be cast out, and Democrats who will conduct the party on the old, fearless Democratic lines should be put at the helm men whose names will inspire confidence and whose very presence will be at once a harbinger and a handsel of victory. By throwing aside the freaks and eidolons, and by substituting the old Demo-cratic battlecry for Cots Harvey's whine as a campaign slogan, there is every opportunity for a Demo-

cratic triumph in 1900." This is the thoughtlessness of anger. The allies whom our choleric contemporary warns off the premises are all good Democrats as to the present cardinal article of the Democratic faith; most of them are good Democrats as to all the articles. The 'Anarchist ALTGELD" is perhaps the strongest intellectual force in the Democratic party, as he certainly is the most complete representative of the socialistic impulses and hatreds which are the essence and the danger of the Chicago platform. Take men like him and those who hold with him out of the Democracy and there would

be little left of it. Habit and the hope of power and unconscious or voluntary forgetfulness of the absolute difference between the historical and the actual Democratic creed keep faithful to the Democratic name a number of conservatives who obstinately refuse to believe that they are impotent to restore the old Democratic principles. In the South the fear of negro domination keeps these men away from the Republican party, which has be come the only trustworthy defense against

the radical programme. Democrats like the Memphia Commercial Appeal are simply kicking against the pricks. They are a futile minority of a party which has not changed its beliefs or objects since 1896, and which must have the support of the Populists and the silver Repub-

former are gradually being drawn into the Democratic party, which is a thoroughly Populist concern; and the few Silver Repub-

licans will go the same road. With regard to COIN HARVEY, Mr. TEL-LER, Mr. ALTOELD and Mr. ALLEN, who, with the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE of Missouri, are now managing the Democratic party, we will call a Demoeratic witness, the Atlanta Constitution:

"It is certain that there is going to be no objection to this particular arrangement by the men whom The course of events during the last fortnators Jones, Teller and Aller represent, and it strikes us that they are the persons most concerned."

"It is just as certain as anything can be," continues the Constitution, "that the campaign of 1900 is to be fought on the same ines as the campaign of 1896, and that the men who gave the Chicago platform enthusiastic support in 1896 will be found battling for it in 1900."

That is the exact truth; 1900 is to be a replica of 1896. The Memphis Commercial Appeal, in spite of its present splean against Corn HARVEY's school for the propagation of the Chicago platform, will have to support that platform in 1900, and give over its sniffings at "ill-favored exotics."

We should be glad to know, by the way, the names of the men "whose very presence will be at once a harbinger and a handsel of victory." Can it be that our own precious HORNBLOWER is one of the harbingers and handsels?

How the New Navy Was Founded.

In his introductory speech at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, the President, pointed out, according to the reports, that "WIL-LIAM C. WHITNEY, a member of the Chamber, had laid the foundations of the new navy." Secretary Whitney did a great deal for the new steel navy, but he did not do that particular thing. The foundations of the new navy were laid not under him, but under his predecessor, Secretary CHANDLER, and this particular credit belongs not to the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND, but to that of Mr. ABTHUB.

The first four vessels of our new navy, the cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, and the despatch boat Dolphin, were authorized under the act of March 3, 1883, upon the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board and Secretary CHANDLER. The Secretary advertised for their construction on May 2, 1888, and the award was made about three months later. "They were well on the way toward completion," said a report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, several years afterward, "at the close of the Administration of President ARTHUR. They are good, stanch vessels, armed with highpower guns, and, as our first modern shins. have given great satisfaction." The Chicago was for years our heaviest and most powerfully armed steel ship, displacing 4,500 tons, while the Boston and Atlanta displaced about 3,000, and the Dolphin 1,486, the aggregate being about 12,000 tons laid down as a beginning for the new American steel fleet.

But, in addition, under Secretary CHAND-LER, Congress authorized the building of the cruisers Newark, 4,098 tons, and Charleston, 3,730, and of the gunboats Yorktown, 1.710, and Petrel, 892. The bids for this second group of four ships were called for under the following Administration, but the act of Congress authorizing them became a law on March 3, 1895. Again, that same act, coming within the Administration of President ARTHUR, authorized the completion of the double turret monitors Puritan, 6.060 tons, and Amphitrite, Monadnock, Miantonomoh and Terror, 3,990 tons each Although these vessels have iron hulls, yet in virtue of their armor and armament they belong to our modern navy, and the act in question settled whether they should

be completed or abandoned. Up to the year 1883 not only had no steel warships ever been built in the United States, but no steel for one had ever been rolled here, so that a new industry had to be founded for our purposes. Furth up to that time we had never made a highpower steel gun for our ships, so that this great step in advance is also associated with our first group of cruisers. Indeed, a board appointed under the act of 1883 recommended the foundation of the two great ordnance factories of Washington and Watervliet, which were ultimately established and to this day supply navy and army guns finished from the forgings

furnished by American steel works. When Secretary WHITNEY came in, he carried on with vigor the building of the navy thus founded. He raised the standard of speed in cruisers, began the construction of steel armorelads, the Maine, Texas, Monterey, New York and Katahdin all being authorized under him, started the torpedo flotilla with the Cushing, built up the Washington ordnance yard, and arranged for the establishment of the great armor plant at Bethlehem. Secretary TRACY, in his turn, built far more powerful battleships and far faster cruisers; and so the work steadily advanced.

But it remains true that the foundations of our new navy were laid under President ARTHUR and Secretary CHANDLER, and that fact should not be forgotten.

Cold Weather Cycling

Although the bicyclists of both sexes have begun to take a lively interest in the prospect of attractive indoor amusements for the winter, it is noticeable that never before have so many riders manifested a desire to continue their outdoor recreation, in spite of the lower temperature, until bad roads render it impossible. A few years ago wheelmen who preferred a spin in the frosty air to a comfortable seat in a warm room were regarded with wonder. Persons who saw them pass failed to understand how there could be any pleasure in wheeling when one's hands and feet tingled with the cold and the sharp air almost benumbed the ears and nose. But the wheelmen's former prejudice against biting winds seems to have disappeared as completely as did their dread of biting dogs. Neither is now a source of anxiety to the up-to-date rider, who is well prepared for emergencies.

It is said by those who visit the avenues and paths where wheels were numerous last summer that the cool weather, instead of diminishing the cyclists' ardor, appears to have increased it. We refer, of course, to riders who go out for their health, not to those who go out principally for the purpose of exhibiting a new wheel or a new suit of clothes. Those who invigorated their bodies during the warm weather by taking a ride before breakfast find that they cannot afford to allow their health to suffer now that the summer is past. They have provided themselves with suitable clothing and have resolved to allow nothing to interfere with their daily rides.

There are other reasons why the wheels will probably be active for some weeks to licans, and will again welcome it. The come. At the end of the year the muscles

should be in better condition for the enjoy ment of cycling than at any other time The weakness and unsteadiness experienced at the beginning of the year are usually re placed in the fall by strength, firmness, and schildence, which lead the amateur to conslude that he never before knew the real pleasure that bleyeling affords. This is in accord with the belief of many experienced

riders that no one fully appreciates the

wheel until he has used it consecutively

for two or three seasons. There is an impression, also, which is probably supported by facts, that a wheel which has been used for several months and properly cared for runs easier than it did before the newness was worn off of it. Its bearings seem to operate more smoothly and it appears to "joggle" better otherwise than it did at first. At any rate a wheel man never becomes thoroughly acquainted with the mechanical qualities of his steed until he has handled it for more than one season. If the machine proves to be trust-

worthy and a good roadster, its owner is

likely to form an attachment for it, and to

use it at every opportunity. Cycling in cold weather is a delightful pastime, but it cannot be said that the city is the best place for New Yorkers to enjoy it. Brick walls and paved streets are not half so pleasing to them, even at this time of the year, as are the trees and fields of the country; and, although it may be nec essary to sacrifice level roads for those that are rough and hilly, a leisurely ride in some place beyond the sound of street car and ambulance gongs will repay the cyclist for

the extra strength he exerts. The Use and Abuse of Armorles.

It is well understood that in order to make service in the militia more attractive to our young men than it would be other wise, the military authorities of the State frequently permit the armories of the Na tional Guard to be used for purposes which are not strictly of a military character, as for example, concerts, balls, and fairs.

We think it is going too far, however, to allow these structures to be degraded by such a scene as was witnessed on Tuesday in the Seventy-first Regiment's armory in this city, when the men hung in effigy the Rev. Dr. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, the regimental chaplain.

From information which we have received from trustworthy sources, we do not believe that he was a coward at Santiago or anywhere else; but whatever the facts may be in regard to the conduct of their chap lain in the recent campaign in Cuba, the men of the Seventy-first Regiment were utterly wrong in making such a demonstration against him in the armory.

And the Colonel or other officer in actual command of the armory at the time is even more censurable for not instantly and ut terly checking the disgraceful ceremony. Suppose that the efflgy had been that of Col. Downs-and it might just as well have been, so far as the propriety of the thing was concerned-would the men have been permitted to proceed with the hanging, on the ground that it was not wise to interfere with the returned volunteers in their horseplay? We fancy not. It would have made a great deal of difference whose ox was gored.

As private citizens the members of the Seventy-first Regiment have the right to express their sentiments concerning their officers in any manner not forbidden by law; but the slightest reflection will show them that good discipline cannot for a moment tolerate any such demonstrations as those which they have indulged in lately toward their chaplain.

Nothing can well be more distressing to a man of sensitive nature than to be subjected to such reproaches and insults as Dr. VAN DE WATER has recently suffered. and we wish there was some way, whether by means of a court of inquiry or otherwise, of making clear what we believe to be the fact, that the charges against him are the result of misapprehension and inaccurate information.

If the Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART of Nevada doesn't succeed in reflecting himself the Crime of 1873 will have to remain unpunished, and the estimates for the expenses of the Government printing office will have to be cut down one-haif.

President FEITNER of the Tax Department evidently holds to the opinion that it is best not to be in a hurry to communicate bad news. Hence, he declines to give out, in advance of their completion, the valuations for the purposes of taxation in 1899 of the real estate in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. That they will be considerably higher than they were this year, everybody who has paid any attention to the matter is prepared to learn, but how much higher they will be Mr FEITNER will let them wait until the books are pened to find out.

The gayety of the Federal House of Representatives will be heavily reduced by the defeat of terms 'sheron and Jakes Hamilton Lewis, but here will probably be some rare cuss in the horde of new members.—Adanta Journal.

One star falls, but another rises. Hitch your wagon to the Hon, Goose Island Noonan of Chicago, the all-accomplished Goose ISLAND

The competition of the department stores has, at last, stirred up the regular retail bookselling trade to the necessity of self-defence The stores buy great quantities of books, and, therefore, get them at a lower price than is paid by the small retailers. Hence, the retailers cannot sell the books as cheaply as the stores do, and are losing their customers The obvious remedy is for the publishers to make no distinctions, and to have but one uniform wholesale price for all purchasers; but whether they can be induced to do it is doubtir interest lies in selling as many copies of their publications as they can, and it making special discounts to the department stores contributes to this result, they will be oath to abandon the practice.

VIRGIL is living in Troy. Here is one of his little Georgies, printed by the Troy Press ' Revel in this lovely weather, for soon November

No wonder Troy looks with superior eyes or Cohoes and forms plans for university settle-ments in Albany. The sacred bard has come and he will sing every day, weather permitting

Complaint About a Go-as-You-Please Ferry To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nir: Owing to the irregularity in the departure of the boats connected norning to refer the matter to THE SUN, with the upon the officers of the Union Ferry Company to endawor to run their boats on schedule time. As it is, and has been since the change of ownership occurred, the boats leave when it pleases their commanders, and fraguently half an hour clapses between the departure of the boats.

It is common occurrence to have two boats arrive at the same time, and as a consequence one of the boats mixed the same time, and as a consequence one of the time the transfer of the prominutes late; and by the time the transfer of passengers and valides have been completed the boat arrives about twenty have been completed the boat arrives about twenty have been insules late every day on account of the fault of the ferry company.

I hope the publication of this complaint will attract the attention of the officers of the Union Ferry Company and cause them to correct this fault. upon the officers of the Union Ferry Company to en

TREES FOR OUR STREETS.

What the New York Tree Planting Associa

tion is Trying to Do. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A circular of the Tree Planting Association recently fell into my hands, in which the aims of this society and a practical method of attaining them are fully set forth. The subject has always in terested me, because I have felt, in commor with so many of our citizens, the ugli nakedness of our streets. For half the year they present long vistas of cold and unrelieved ses of brick or stone and mortar, either of wearying sameness or inharmonious design while during the summer and fall months these same streets are simply furnaces without

The Tree Planting Association has unselfishly come to our relief and suggests a simple method, and a practical one, not only of sautifying our city, but of adding a thousand fold to the comfort of all of us whose work wil not admit our spending four or five months of each year at the seasids or mountain resorts It is a means which must appeal to every public-spirited citizen and is so practical that the cost of turning our city into a park of streets. through which it will be a pleasure and relieo walk on even the hottest days, will not fall heavily on any one man.

The association suggests that each house holder plant one or more trees along the curb stone in front of his property; and it offers a list of reliable nurserymen who will furnish any desired tree of suitable size, will attend to al details of planting and protecting and will guarantee the tree for the first two years. All this can be obtained for the average sum of \$10 per tree, and if the householders of a block or street combine the average cost can unloubtedly be much reduced.

One objection to the planting of trees is that they would not thrive owing to the leaks from gas mains; but I think this objection more theoretical than practical, because on the Boulevard and many of our uptown streets where gas mains are plentiful trees manage to grow and hold their own, and, more than al

grow and hold their own, and, more than all else, are attracting residents from the more central portions of the city, owing to the beauty and comfort which they add.

Another objection, and one which is frequently heard from older men and women who remember the condition of our streets and parks in summer twenty-five or thirty years ago, is that the replanting of trees would bring back the inchworm, which at that time became so great a pest that it was responsible for the introduction of the English sparrow into this country. To-day, however, the increase in the output of the conditions which then prevailed impossible. The present condition of the trees in our parks, which at the time to which we refer fairly dripped worms and made it a matter of great discomfort and even risk to limb to walk through them, instead of being the cases for thousands which they now are, is the best preof that this latter objection will not hold good to-day.

I am not yet a member of this association.

thousands which they now are, is the best preset that this latter objection will not hold good to-day.

I am not yet a member of this association, but I certainly shall join and thereby help what I consider a very public-spirited and philanthropic work. I am glad to see on the list of members such well-known names as Edward Cooper, Bourke Cockran, A. D. Juilliard, Pierpont Morgan, Bishop Potter, Miss Rhinelander, ex-Mayor Strong, St. Gaudens and many others equally prominent in business and society. For a small yearly sum any one may become a member and thus encourage by his moral support this philanthropic work.

As I believe there are many who, like myself, have been ignorant of the object of this association, and who would, if the matter were brought before them, become interested, with much practical benefit to themselves and to their poor fellow citizens, I beg that you will assist the good work by giving this letter the wide publicity which its appearance in the columns of your esteemed journal will insure.

A postal card addressed to the office of the Tree Planting Association, 64 and 66 White treet. New York city will bring forth complete at the columns of your extended to the office of the treet. New York city will bring forth complete

Free Planting Association, 64 and 66 White treet, New York city, will bring forth complete aformation upon this interesting subject.

A Semi-Clairvoyant English Prophet of

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Bearing upon the state of national affairs at this juncture, it may be interesting to the student of American progres to read the following remarkable prognostica 1853, now forty-five years ago, by Sir Edward Shep herd Creasy, author of the "Fifteen Decisive Bat les of the World."

"The importance of power of the United States being then firmly planted along the Pacific applies not only to the New World but to the Old. Opposite to San Francisco, on the coast of the ocean, lie the wealthy but decrepit empires of China and Japan. Numerous groups of islets stud the larger part of the intervening sea and form convenient stepping stones for the progress of commerce and ambition.

"The intercourse of traffic between thes Asiatic monarchies and the young Anglo-American republic must be rapid and extensive. Any attempt of the Chinese or Japanese to check it will only accelerate an armed colon. The American will either Between such populations as that of China and Japan on the one side and that of the United States on the other-the former haughty formal and insolent the latter hold intrusive and unscrupulous-causes of quarre must sooner or later arise.

The results of such a quarrel cannot be doubted-America will scarcely imitate the forbearance shown by England at the end of our late war with the Celestial Empire, and the conquests of China and Japan by the fleets and armies of the United States are events which many now living are likely to witness. Well may we repeat De Tocqueville's words that the growing power of this commonwealth is. 'Un fait entièrement nouveau dans le monde, et dont l'imagination elle-même ne saurait saisir

Why Sir Herbert Kitchener Considers Himself a Kerryman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: In regard to birthplace and nationality of Sir Herbert Kitch mer, the following extract from a letter from him ener, the following extract from a letter from him to Mrs. Hewson of Ennismore, a well-known county Kerry family, is very interesting and conclusive. Lord Kitchener says: "I am afraid I can only claim to be an Irisanman through having been born and brought up there; still, I am always proud to consider myself a Kerryman. I hope some day I may visit you and the old country again." This letter is in part published in the Kerry Sentinet of Oct, 22.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16.

P. A. MONNAMAN.

The Sagehood of Jerry Simpson

Gladly I renounce the great And arduous labors that the State Imposed upon me when I went Dear Kansas in that crowd of men Whose jaw was mightier than its pen I knowed my duty and I done It always on the jump and run, And now that I have done my best Away from all those trials that fill statesman with the cares that kill Of sunflowers in the fertile glade In which my humble home is, and There plenty spreads on every hand The farmer's friend; a farmer, I Will find no pleasure half so high As this to join their honest toil And be a brother to the soil. Here will I sit the whole day through Beneath the skies of acure blue, And watch the fields in jocund health Here will I, at the earliest dawn, Come freshly forth and gaze upor The tall and graceful cabba That hold their heads up to the breeze The vine, that bears the green corn pod Trails in and out across the sod : The watermelon stalks that bend Their heads in billowy fields, and send Their perfume out upon the air And make it fragrant everywhere The wheat, whose blossoms pink and Have always been my dear delight; And so with all that from the soil Comes in response to earnest toil; Each fruit and tree and grain will be A rural rhapsody to me I'll be accure from every harm That on the tracks of statesmen run How pleasant thus to live at case Beneath the shade of one's own trees Is satisfied to let him wait ! I'm sure I would not think the price Too small for such a sacrifice ; And yet, to my own duty true, If called, I'll answer p. d. q.

THE STARVING CUBANS.

Gen. Jose Gomer's Appeal to Admiral

Sampson and the American People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I inclose the translation of a letter which represents many received from the distressed people of this island. Could you, for charity, make it public, and tell our people that dire want is more widespread than at any time before The war has ceased, but the poor have noth ing to eat, and the desperately poor include a large majority of the inhabitants of the country. There is no money coming into the country, no work is being done, and the poor can secure no employment. States take military control of the island, and commerce and agriculture are thereby revived,

W. T. Sampson, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy. VEDADO, HAVANA, Nov. 13,

TRANSLATION To Admiral Sampson, Member of the American Commi

rien, Havand. Sin: The difficulties of living in this district. the terrible picture of mortality, the desolated condition of the surroundings, impose upon me the duty of writing to you, who, in the conflict with Spain, have taken such an important part: o you, who are one of the most important repesentatives of the great American republic.

If every man has great duties to perform when a portion of his race is threatened with ruel and painful death, many more have those who occupy a high official position, their ow public having invested them with the right to have control of public life; therefore it is in cumbent on them to remedy the great misfor tunes, to relieve sufferings, finally not to leave without succor their fellow creatures, from among whom many are rapidly disappear ing. I beg you to relieve the suffering con dition of the Division of the Liberating Army under my command; I do not ask you t elieve the valiant soldier who knew how to pear for three and a half years in campaign t avage and inhuman life; our soldiers are acquainted with the life of privations, and mow how to die without a murmur. I speak to you in the name of women and children, of he aged and of invalids; I speak to you in the name of whole families whose destruction is ertain if a generous hand is not soon extended to help them out of their present condition.
This district of Sancti Spiritus felt the horrible

weight of the invasion of Weyler, which caused so much generous indignation in your country We witnessed then vandalic acts against fam ilies that tore our very souls asunder, as it was easier for the "noble" Spanish chiefs to secure victims among them than to secure them among us in the open field; thus it was that misery has been augmented in the working element of Cuba, their rags and miserable huts burned, having had to fly for their ives and use all kinds of precaution to save themselves from death. When the American intervention reduced Spain to the impossibility of continuing the destruction of lives and property, these country people saw their salvation and blessed from their far-away hiding places the nation that gave or performed the highest act of humanity to the extent of sacrificing the lives and properties of its citizens. They believed that peace was at hand to save them, and that the era of sufferings and privations had ceased, that peace would reign and progress extend itself or its wings over un fortunate Cuba also.

What deception! The force of circumstances. the impressions, the ignorance of so muc misery, and more than all these the poverty revailing through all the social clas Cuba, have condemned these families to the most painful torments.

Never had these unfortunates suffered as nuch, never had there been so many sorrowful episodes and never had the threatening wave errorized them as now, when peace with Spain is already signed, and when the island of Cuba is under the protection of the country of Wash

I had hoped to heal some sores, to steal some victims from death. Some of my representa-tives had solicited their mite from the Cuban patriots in order to save this part of the popu ation, the purest of all because it sustained itself by honest labor in close intimacy with its homes and with patriarchal habits, while now sick, it is reduced to absolute inactivity but an adverse fate deprived us of a cargo of provisions which was swallowed up by the sea on the 22d of last month on the coast of Pinar del Rio. I cannot no ask for another offering from those who have given their all; I cannot ask that the poor shall save from horrible misery other poor, as the result of such action can easily be conceived. I have read in some of the newspapers of the capital that you had ordered some of he provisions arriving in Cuba by steamer City of Antonio to be distributed in the province of Pinar del Rio where starvation is also rampant among Cuban families.

I pray you, therefore, that you repeat such noble act, that you save many innocent beings now suffering, and thus show yourself still more worthy of the nation you represent.

I repeat that I ask nothing for my soldiers nothing for the sick of our military organization. I ask you in the name of humanity, o justice to our fellow beings, for the sake of the noble idea of saving a community. And do not forget that in this part of the island a hecatomb has commenced which will annihilate our agriculturists if you do not promptly come to our aid with radical remedies.

I wish that you send your committees, if you eem proper, to distribute the provisions and medicines. I shall be satisfied if from my having ad dressed you, so many hundreds of lives of

workmen may be snatched from death. I make use of this opportunity to offer myself you with the greatest consideration and respect, as your most attentive and sure servant, JOSE M. GOMEZ. who salutes you. SANCTI SPIRITUS, Cuba, Nov. 1.

What Is the Mystery of the Meteors? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: If I ask th an evasive answer. He will speak of stones shot ou of the moon years ago before the moon died. Or he will hint at the débris of broken-up and out of dat planets floating about in space and unappropriated Some years ago, reasoning with a mind trained in the school of minute electrical observation, a thought upon this subject came to this writer, which was this Are not these meteors really the return to the earth of the mineral elements carried up from it during the summer heats in the vapors ?

Does not each flash of lightning in a summer thunderstorm in passing through the atmosphere original inate a magnetic gaseous ring, a whirling centre, a germ of magnetic life toward which the mineral elements in the surrounding vapor are drawn? And does not this form a little planet which lives for a brief term on the infinitesimal plane and is then re turned to the earth in the form of a mettime being ripe? NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Life and Limb Saved by Modern Projectiles Dr. H. B. Delatour in the Independent.

The most striking fact encountered by the surge

is the great saving of life and limb by the new smal arm projectiles. The Mauser and Krag-Jörgensen steel-jacketed bullets are not nearly so deadly as the old leaden Springfield missiles. Wounds that were certain death now heal up and hardly leave a scar We had sevenly surgical cases caused by bulle wounds, at the Long Island College Hospital, and out of all those only one death, though a very large percentage would most certainly have died f same wounds if inflicted by the weapons of 1861. It would seem, therefore, as if war under prese conditions has been robbed of much of its horror. There will be a notable absence of armless and leg less men and men permanently injured by th wounds, among the voterane of the war with Spain.

The Market for Textiles in the Philippines. From the Textile World.

The manufacturer of textiles may properly look to the Philippines for considerable augmentation of his trade. The restrictive Spanish tariff barred him from that market heretofore, the extent of the exportations of American-made cotton goods in 1896 being represented by \$9,714. During the same year cotton goods valued at over \$5,000,000 were imported from Spain. The principal goods comprised piece goods from Barcelons, admitted free if imported in Spanink vessels. These goods were formerly supplied by England.

"LARRY" AND THE PHILIPPINES A New England Journal Exposes the Anti-

Imperialist Humbug. From the Providence Journa correspondent of the New York Evening Post gave to the editor of that paper a most suggestive bit of advice a few days ago. We quote the correspondent's note verbatim, and preface it merely with the statement that the Post day in and day out has called the Admin istration all kinds of names and has implied

The correspondent stated his point thus: It would be the greatest possible assistance to to a right decision in the matter of the Philippines !! you would present in your columns a practicable alternative to our taking possession of them.

that the demands of the American Peace Com

missioners are mildly if not even rabidly insens.

That suggestion, in the vernacular of plus uglies, hit the Post's idea of "imperialism" squarely between the eyes. But the editor recovered himself and attempted to respond to the blow. He replied in three paragraphs, The first paragraph begins with the assertion that "if we had nothing more to do with the Philippines than we had last March the answeto this question would be easy enough." Just en. But we have much more to do with the Philippines than we had last March, very much more, and thoughtful persons like the Post's correspondent have asked: "What are we going to do about it?" The only other statement of importance in the first paragraph says that we have gotten ourselves into a scrape." Not bickering about that word scrape, the question still is: "What are we going to do about it?"

In the second paragraph the Post gives its opinion that the Philippines would be better off under the sleepy rule of Spaniards than under Tanner of Illinois, Waddell of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, "Saylor, the Matanzas thief-Consul, or Blaine, the drunken Captain." Does the Post wish to imply that these five men are typical American officeholders or that they fairly represent our 75,000,000 inhabitants? Still, the Post does not come out flat-flooted and advise the returning of the islands to Spain. It says, however, "if we give them back to the Spaniards, or, rather, let the Spaniards keep them, we shall escape ridicule and responsibility; if we keep them, we shall probably be the laughing stock of the world." If the Post is afraid of be ing laughed at, why does it not suggest "the practicable alternative" which its correspond-

ent asks for so courteously?

The third and last paragraph of the Post's reply shows that it does not favor giving the islands back to Spain. In this paragraph the editor calls Senator Hoar's plan for an international conference "the best answer to our correspondent's question;" but half afraid that be will commit himself to something definite, the editor goes on to say that he proposes to publish soon some extracts from Prof. Worcester's book about the Philippines and concludes with a sneer at the Peace Commissioners.

The genuine character of the Post's opposi tion, and indeed of most of the opposition provoked by this Government's efforts to face an actual condition at Manila, is in-dicated by these three paragraphs. A practical correspondent with the vital question to the editor in a single sentence. The editor made a vague reply of more than half a column in length, dragged into it mention of exceptional and exceptionable American officials, shut his eyes to everything good and progressive and majestic in this great republic, and then included a hasty ommendation of Senator Hoar's plan, a plan which could not be carried out unless Spain should lose the archipelago. In other words, the "anti-imperialists" are at their best when lodging the one important issue, the issue of 'What are we going to do about it?" While the editor of the Post is quoting from Prof. Worcester's book, he might choose many extracts relating to Spanish rule in the islands which would set into amusing contrast his own confidence that the worst political rascals in worse than the Spaniards. Tanners and Tillwith Spanish colonial agents and Spanish riars, and Prof. Worcester's book proves it.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS. Chief Engineer Endicott's Report-More

Room Needed in Brooklyn Navy Yard WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- A great deal of information about the construction of the new dry docks authorized by Congress and the establishment of coaling stations at home and abroad is contained in the annual report of Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, just submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. He cilities of the United States in the war with Spain, and emphasizes the seriousness of the cituation that would have confronted the navy if the war had not ended so soon, even had the warships escaped so easily as they did while hostilities were in progress. He says:

"The naval establishment upon the Guif coast will be deficient in this most essential particular un'il the best docking facilities are so provided, and it is considered of the highest importance that careful study be given to the subject to determine some point at which they shall be permanently established. Had the war with Spain continued many months more, the absence of docking facilities in these waters would have been most seriously felt, and the fallure to possess such might, in a more prolonged war, seriously affect its fortunes. The docking facilities of our payr. notwithstanding those recently provide! for by Congress, will be only moderate in extent and with a very extensive coast line it should be the policy to establish at several of the ost important waters ample provisions for handling a large fleet for repairs with great

The report shows that the Dry Tortugas coaling station, established during the war. will be retained permanently. Contracts for erecting proper buildings and docks and improved hoisting machinery were made, but little had been done up to the end of the flacal

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of \$250,000 to establish depote coal, and under this and other appropriations steps have been taken toward the construction upon the United States property at Pago Pago, Samos, of a steel pier, coal sheds, and other improvements to provide facilities for storing and handling 5,000 tons of coal and other surplies for the navy. A civil engineer has been detailed as superintendent of the work, and a contract has been made for the necessary material, which is now being prepared for shirment from this country. oal, and under this and other appropriations

detailed as superintendent of the work, and a contract has been made for the necessary miterial, which is now being prepared for shipment from this country.

Offithe Spanish naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, now in charge of United States naval officers. Chief Endicott says that the buildings, with a few exceptions, are substantially built of concrete, and most of them are in good condition.

Considerable space is devoted by Chief Endicott to the difficulties caused by lack of sufficient space at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the most important naval station in the country. Referring to the sale of part of the yard to the city of Brooklyn, under authority of an act of Congress, he says:

"Although this transfer occurred but four years ago, we are already met with difficulties in the location and construction of works it improvement which seem necessary to the interests of the service at this point. There are now three dry docks in this navy yard, and the construction of another, which has been recommended by the Board on Dry Docks, and which the bureau regards as important, to be done at no distant day, can be located only with difficulty and probably with great disadvantage to the yard in some respects. The greatest navy yard in the country will probably be limited to four graving docks, when is should have area sufficient for ultimately laying down three times this number, with all should have area sufficient for ultimately laying down three times this number, with a should have area sufficient for ultimately laying down three times this number, with a should have area sufficient for ultimately laying down three times this number, with a should have area sufficient for ultimately laying down three times this number, with a should have area sufficient for ultimately laying the structures and works of improvement hereal is likely to have assembled in the great harbor of New York."

Chief Endicott calls attention to the importance of enlarging the area of the Brookly yard at its northern portion by acquiring tile